Queen of great Britain & Ireland

Queen *ANNE*

VINDICATED

FROM THE

Baſe Aſperſions

Of ſome Late

PAMPHLETS

PUBLISH'D

To ſcreen the Miſmanagers of the Four laſt Years from Publick Juſtice, in which they have endeavoured to lay their own Guilt on Her Majeſty, both in Relation to the bad Peace they made, and the Endeavours they uſed againſt the Proteſtant Succeſſion, for which, notwithſtanding the Approbation of the laſt Parliament, they are accountable to that which is enſuing.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

Queen *Anne* Vindicated

FROM THE

Baſe Aſperſions

Of ſome late

Pamphlets, *&c.*

LITTLE did the Author of theſe *Papers* think ſome Months ago, that the Memory of the late Queen would be inſulted after the manner it is, and much leſs that a *Defence* would be wanted on the ſide of the WHIGS to Vindicate her againſt the ill Treatment of the TORIES. 'Twas natural enough, indeed, to conclude, That the Miſmanagement of the latter part of her Reign, would be laid at the Right Door, and imputed to ſuch as ſullied the Rays of her preceding Glories, and

almoſt extinguiſh'd the very Remembrance of thoſe Victories which her Arms had obtain'd, by an Ignominious Peace; but for Men to depart from their own beloved Maxims, which they have produced upon all Occaſions to juſtify *indefeaſible Right*, is Matter of Aſtoniſhment. The Pulpits have rung, and ſtill continue to ring with the Old Maxim of the Kings being capable of *doing no Wrong*, and yet ſome of the Auditors, or thoſe that pretend to be ſuch, are ſo far from abiding by the Doctrine, that to ſerve a Turn, they can lay the whole Blame of the Miniſtry's Tranſgreſſions upon the *Crown*. As this is a Practice abhorent of all Truth and Juſtice, ſo I ſhall make it my Endeavour to put it out of Countenance by ſetting Realities in the Readers View, inſtead of Appearances, and pointing out the Falſhoods which the Writings I have undertaken to examine, abound with: Not being without hopes of Reſcuing the much injur'd Reputation of my deceas'd Sovereign from the Stabs thoſe Aſſaſſins give to it; but alſo of undeceiving my Fellow Subjects, who by the means of ſubtle Inſinuations, may receive evil Impreſſions in Diminution of her Majeſty's Prudence and Honour. They

They are therefore to underſtand, that thoſe who were lately at the Helm of Affairs, having without Succeſs employ'd their Mercenaries to fix the Miſmanagements in the Adminiſtration upon each other, in order to clear themſelves from the Charge of them, found it neceſſary at laſt for their common ſafety to lay them elſewhere. They knew that dead Lyons could not bite, and therefore with joint conſent left going on with their Hiſtories of the *Staff* and the *Mitre and Purſe*, to Accuſe the Queen. Accordingly ſeveral Pamphlets were iſſued out for that End, Among the Reſt, Two ſaw the Light from the ſame Hand with different Titles, but the like Views, the one call'd, *The Secret Hiſtory of the Secret Hiſtories*, &c, the other Entitled *Memoirs of the Conduct of her late Majeſty*, &c.

Both the one and the other ſhews the Writer of them perfectly verſed in the Art and Miſtery of *ſpoiling Paper*, and to be in the Intereſt of thoſe Mills, which by the Means of the laſt Miniſtry and Parliament have been thought by ſome Indigent Scriblers to ſtand in need of a Brief, to ſet them at Work a-

again. So Printers and others concern'd in the Conſumption of the above-mention'd Manufacture, by themſelves and their Emiſſaries tear the Bills of the Street, that the Preſs may go to Work again.

I remember when a certain Author, Wrote *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, He introduced his Ironies, with a Story of the *Cock and the Horſes*, excuſe me from ſaying, of the *Cock and the Bull*. 'Tis a little *irkſome* indeed, as the Author of the *Secret Hiſtory of the Secret Hiſtories* has it, to follow his Example; But I hope to get firm Footing in my Readers good Graces, if I, that cannot have an Opportunity of Treading upon his Toes, come ſo cloſe after Him, as to bruiſe the Heel of this *Serpentine* Accuſer of the Brethren. He well knows from whence he borrow'd his Fable, and has rather choſen to acknowledge that, than many other of his Debts; I am alſo to tell the World that I have *drawn a Bill* upon the ſame Author, tho' not for the ſame Purpoſe, being well aſſur'd that I have as much Reaſon to expect prompt Payment from any Mythologiſt, as he whom no one expects it from. The

Words

Words as Penn'd down by Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* run thus.

The Fable *of the Cenſorious Scribler.*

'A Pragmatical Smatterer in Letters, and a ſevere Fault-finder where-ever he came, publiſh'd an idle Tract under the Title of, Notes upon ſeveral famous Authors, and preſented his Remarks, with a Pompous, Formal Dedication, to an Eminent Patron of Learning, in the Place where he lived. This Prince, or Nobleman, (or whatever elſe you'll call Him) found immediately, upon dipping up and down in the Book, that the main Drift of the Diſcourſe was only to expoſe the Reputation of a great many excellent Men, under a Pretext of Writing *Obſervations* upon their *Errors*, in his own Words, and without any *Uſe* or *Beneſit* to *Mankind.*

'The Great Man accepted the Preſent, and put the Author in Hopes of a conſiderable Reward. *Go you*, ſays he, *preſently to my Steward, and ask Him for Four Buſhels of the Beſt Wheat he can lay his Hands on. It muſt be well Thraſh'd, and*

'*and then do you take Care that it may be throughly Winnow'd: Pick out the Chaff as clean as Fingers can make it; put it in a Bag, and then bring it to me.* The Man brought the Chaffe, and the Nobleman bad him try what he could get for it, and take the Money to himself. Alas! says he, People will give nothing for *Chaffe*. Why then, says t'other again, try if you can make a Friend with it. But that would not do neither, for *no Body would thank him for't*, he said. Very Good, says the Great Man, and what's the Difference at last betwixt *Trash in a Book*, and *Trash in a Bag*.

What is infer'd from this by way of Moral is, That Calumny is the *Office* and Business of the very *Devils themselves*; and that none are so bitter upon Others, as those that have not one Grain of Wit, Worth, or Good Nature themselves. There are a sort of *Talebearers* and Pick Thanks that prey upon their Neighbours, and create Faults where they cannot find them. These are undoubtedly a Lewd Generation of Men, and yet it may be a Question whether the Instruments or the Encouragers and

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Patrons of this Uncharitable Practice, are the more Pernicious Members of a Christian Common-wealth; for the one Ministers Matter of Scandal, and the other gives Authority to it, beside the Prospect over and above, of a Reward. Now there is no better way of dealing with these People, than according to the Instance of this Precedent, by taking Care that they may get nothing by their Iniquity but *Mockery* and *Contempt*.

But the World, as Things go now, is not to be managed after this manner, Calumny and Detraction are the Relishing Bits of this Age, and one that styles himself *a Person of Honour* in one Title Page, and *the Right Honourable the Countess of* —— in another, imagines he by no means descends beneath his Borrow'd Quality, by running a *Muck* at every one he meets, and like one of those Roman Gladiators that fought Hoodwink'd, dealing about his Blows by mere Guess-work. Such a Scavinger of Filth as this, who is happily coupled with the Wretch that sets his Enthusiastical Name to the *Imprimitur*, ought to be left unpitied and unregarded on his own Dunghill; which is very

likely to be that of *Paddle-Dock*, for he cannot with any Colour of Juſtice Write himſelf *Counteſs* of any other Place.

When a Man has chang'd his Principles which are his very Nature, 'tis not a Work of much Labour for him to do the ſame Thing by his Name; and if ſuch a one puts on the Reſemblance of a *Perſon of Honour* or *a Counteſs*, he does but Act the Second Part of the ſam Farce. Wherefore I ſhall not Quarrel with Him any farther about that Act of Impoſition, which is no *Bantring nor making Fools of the whole Body of the People*, becauſe his doing, tho' that of the Booksellers employing him to Write the *Secret Hiſtory of the White Staff*, and another Author, that of the *Mitre and Purſe*, is. For as he has the Face to aſſert without any manner of Grounds, *he avers, That he is able on Occaſion to make Oath that Mr.* Pittis *own'd and acknowledg'd to Him, that he was the Author of the Book called* the Mitre and Purſe, *and ſhew'd him Part of the Copy in Manuſcript, before the ſame was Printed*, ſo Mr. *Pittis* has declar'd ſolemnly to Me, that he can upon taking the Sacrament, call God to Witneſs that he never acknowledg'd

ledg'd any ſuch Thing to him, or ſhew'd him a Line of his Writing in his Life, nor am I without ſolid Reaſons to think that he had no manner of concern in the ſaid Pamphlet, which he is Bandied about for the Author of. Neither as I have good Authority to alledge, from the Converſation I have had with him, and his moſt intimate Acquaintance; has he ever own'd himſelf either at the Secretaries Office, or elſewhere, to be the Writer of the *Reaſons for a War with* France, or that Mr. *Curle* was the Bookſeller, who (tho' I have no Buſineſs to Vindicate any Thing done by Him) might with the ſame Juſtice put the Author of the Mitre and Purſe's Name to *an Argument againſt a War with France*, as Mr. *Foe*, Mr. *Keimer*, or Mr. *Wine*, who inſtead of a Perfumer which the Publick Prints have ſtyled him, appears to be a Vender of Stone Jugs and Waſh-balls, that of *a Perſon of Honour* or *Counteſs* to their inſipid and hungry Performances.

I ſhould not have mention'd the latter but on Account of a Pamphlet ſaid to be Written by him, called *Reaſons for Abrogating the 30th of* January, which was Printed by, and for *Keimer*, with-

out any tokens of diſpleaſure from above till a certain Lord, who is as Eminent for his Zeal to the Eſtabliſhed Church, as he is for his fix'd Loyalty to the Crown took notice of it, but only to ſhew that *Clodius accuſat Mœchos Catalina Cethegos*; which for the ſake of the Man's Underſtanding whom I have to deal with, is nothing elſe but *The Pot calls the Kettle* ——. Mr. *Pittis* has told Me, that this *Keimer*, who Set forth and Publiſh'd the Ridiculous *Reaſons* laſt mention'd, finding them go off very well for the ſake of their Inſolence, came to deſire him for a proper Gratuity, to Write an Anſwer to them; but that he thought it more adviſeable to be ſilent on that Head, well knowing that the Cenſure of the Government would be the moſt proper Reply, and that if he ſhould *draw a Bill* upon him, as *the Secret Hiſtory of the Secret Hiſtories*, ſays he did upon *Virgil* and *Dryden*, that there would be ſome Difficulty in Anſwering it, ſince his Banker the Chimiſt has lately ceas'd to ſupply him.

Nor has the Author more Reaſon to expoſe his Brethren of the Quill, for Writing *Pro* and *Con*, than his Printer and Publiſher to make a Game of the

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reſt of the Trade thereupon, ſince, to omit many Inſtances of that kind, which appear in the Conduct of one whoſe Chriſtian Name is *Daniel*, I ſhall only bring one upon the Stage which I Challenge him to deny. There was a time which he knows very well, where he us'd to be often let in at a certain Poſtern Gate in *York Buildings*, where he was as privately Welcome to the Owner of the Manſion as any Knave in the whole Pack. Now this Patron of his, in Conjunction with others in the late Miniſtry, either Pretending that the Burning of the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender, would occaſion Tumults and Riots in the Street between Her late Majeſty's Subjects, or actually dreading the ill Conſequences that might ariſe from ſo ſolemn a Proceſſion, caus'd their 3 Effigies to be ſeiz'd, Two or Three Days before they were to be carried in Triumph to the Place of Execution, and had them brought to the Cock-Pit, there to be made a Shew of for the Advantage of one of the Secretary of State's Chamber-Keepers. What does this grateful, this ſelf-conſiſtent Penſioner thereupon do, but fly in the Face of his Patrons, and being in the

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Pay of those that set on Foot the *Protestant Post-Boy*, to set at nought and decry the then Ministry, Write one of those Papers directly levell'd against those at the Helm, by Blasphemously making use of the Sacred Text, where it says, *his Disciples stole Him away by Night*; thereby intimating, that the Great Men from whom he receiv'd little less than his Daily Bread, and whom he now undertakes to vindicate, as wholly devoted to the Succession and Service of the House of *Hanover* were entirely in the Interest of, nay, what is more, very Domesticks to the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender.

He may perhaps endeavour, by the means of his Quaker, to Purge himself from this Imputation, by giving out that he kept his Bed this time likewise, with a Fit of an Apoplexy, as he falsly gave out he did when the History of the *White Staff* was in the Press, and that he *only Revis'd and Mark'd some Things in it*; But I have such Vouchers upon Occasion, to prove that he actually wrote every Line of the one and the other, that I cannot think him so hardy, whatsoever Specimens he has given heretofore of a very substantial Forehead,

head, as to Challenge me to produce them.

Thus much by Way of Remarks upon him as a Perſon of Honour, what is incumbent upon me in the next Place is, to behold him Metamorphis'd into a Woman, and Under the Character of *Counteſs*, clearing up Matters of Politicks, and endeavouring to throw the Odium of the late *Diſhonourable* Peace entirely upon the late Queen, excluſive of Her Miniſtry. I call it with the more warmth *Diſhonourable*, notwithſtanding thoſe in Power in the laſt Parliament, by themſelves and their Creatures Voted it to be Glorious, *&c.* becauſe if I ſhould do otherwiſe, I ſhould act the part of a diſloyal Subject, by contradicting his Preſent Majeſty's Aſſertions, who in his Anſwer to the late Addreſs of the Lord Mayor and the reſt of the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, wherein it is ſaid, 'The Reputa-
'tion of the Kingdom was ſunk to con-
'tempt, the humble Style of the Enemy
'was quite alter'd, and *France* from be-
'ing in a Condition of ſuing for a Peace,
'became the *Dictator* of it to thoſe
'that had Conquer'd: The People
'were mock'd with Aſſurances of being

'free

'free from the Danger of a Neighbour-
'ing Fortreſs, and the beſt Branches
'of their Trade were exchanged for
'Chimæras; Speaks to them in this manner. *I thank You for this Addreſs in which you expreſs ſo much Duty and Loyalty to Me, and ſo juſt a Concern for the Honour and Intereſt of your Country.* For the King would ſcarce have ſaid this, had not his Sentiments been conformible to theirs whom he ſpoke it to.

It may not alſo be amiſs before I go upon what I propos'd in my Title, which is to diſcover the Intreagues of the laſt Miniſtry in Relation to a ſeparate Peace with *France* and *Spain*, and their Deſigns againſt the *Hannover* Succeſſion, *&c.* to take a little farther Notice of the Memoirs of the Conduct of Her late Majeſty being laid at the Door of the *Right Honourable the Counteſs of* ——. The Pamphlet has ſomewhat better Features than what are wont to be Stamp'd on the Works of *John Dunton* of Raving Memory; or I ſhould have concluded it to be the Production of that Man; for *Keimer*, who is as Mad as that Author, when in his Pſeudophetical Agitations, has that Creature to Work for him as well as little

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Parſon *Watts*, *Foe*, and *Wine*, and ſome time ago, by affixing the Name of his Grace *John* Duke of *Marlborough* to the Title of a Rhapſody of falſe Grammar, and other unintelligible Stuff, call'd, *Neck or Nothing*, made what he then gave Vent to, very Saleable. If I might adviſe him, and — *Fas eſt & ab Hoſte doceri*, the next time that the Four and Twenty Letters are Tortur'd by any of his Dablers in Affairs of State, for a Six Penny or Twelve Penny Touch, it will be much better for Him to ſay, Written by her Grace the Dutcheſs of —— or the Right Honourable the Lady ---------, for it will be naturally ſurmized from thence, that either the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, who as Groom of the Stole to Her late Majeſty, could not but be very deep in the Queen's Secrets, or the Lady *Maſſam*, who as Privy Purſe to the ſaid Princeſs, was admitted into the inmoſt Receſſes of her Soul, muſt be the Author.

But Raillery, apart, it is high time for me to quit this Triobularian Treatiſe, for the Conſideration of what the Examiner of the 12th of *January* calls an *Excellent Piece* by an *Incomparable Author*, and has given his Readers the

Detayl of in his Papers, which is done with no other View than to clear the outed Miniſtry, at the Expence of the late Queen's Honour and Reputation. It is Entitled *Memoirs of the Conduct of her late Majeſty and her late Miniſtry relating to the ſeparate Peace with* France, and Printed by *Samuel Keimer* before named; who might as well ſay, that the Villainous Sermon by him purchas'd and Publiſh'd, call'd *Ahab's Evil*, was Written and made Sale of, in Juſtification of that moſt Excellent Princeſs; as have the Hardineſs to affirm, that by aſcribing the ſetting on Foot, and Signing the Treaty of Peace at *Utrecht*, wholly and ſolely to her Majeſty, the Author thereof has tranſmitted her Majeſty's Glorious Actions to Fame and Immortality,

Had our late Great and Good Sovereign, the loſs of whoſe precious Life is entirely owing to his unſteady Management, given leſs Credit to her Prime Miniſters inſinuating and inveigling Speeches; Had ſhe really aſſerted thoſe Prerogatives of the Crown which he that is, or very lately was, in Penſion with him, makes him to adviſe her to Exerciſe: I ſay, had ſhe been

been otherwise than deluded by false and pernicious Counsels, she would have spurn'd that Servant from her Royal Presence, who, instead of Consulting his Mistresses Glory, of which no Potentate in the Universe had an equal share with her before, his Elbowing himself into Court, advis'd her to Derogate from it. For, let him insist as long as he thinks fit, and with as much Assurance as he is Master of, that the first Matron for putting an end to the War came from the *Queen*, and the Treaty of Peace was altogether the Effect of her Majesty's Conscientious Tenderness for the Effusion of Christian Blood, and exclusive of any Regard to the Solicitationg of some Persons about her, whose Authority and Power could not have otherwise subsisted; I can affirm with greater certainty from the Mouth of a Lady, whose Name, had I leave to make Use of it, would put him to Silence and Shame, that the Change of the Ministry in the Year 1710 had never been made, nor any Negotiations of Peace thought of without the Reduction of *France* to its antient Limits, and the Restauration of the entire Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*,

which it was immemorially poſſeſs'd of, had ſhe not been reiz'd into an Admittance of a certain Perſon to her Preſence, who perſuaded her, that without Both ſhe would be a Slave to her own Servants.

Both the Cauſes and the Conſequences of that Interview are ſo well known, that little or nothing needs to be ſaid about it further, than that Her Majeſty was induced to change Hands, by the Great Man that ſaid *Why, Madam, are not you Queen?* and by diſmiſſing thoſe faithful Counſellors about her that had carried the Reputation of the Britiſh Valour and Conduct much farther than ever it went before, and had made her the Terror of her Enemies as well as the Delight of her Friends, to leſſen her ſelf in the Opinion of both. With what Face then, can the Writer of theſe Memoirs throw the Odium of Diſplacing the Old Miniſtry, and of giving up all the Advantages of a ſucceſsful War by an Inglorious Peace with a defeated Enemy, on her late Majeſty; when he himſelf actually charges that *Great Man* with both, by making him ſay, that *there was no doubt but Men might be found, who, if Her Majeſty*

jesty thought fit to venture her self in their Hands, would some way or other extricate her out of this Difficulty and put an end to the War, either by a speedy Victory, or more effectual Peace? For it is next to an impossibility that any thing can more plainly evince the Innocence of the Queen on this Head, and prove that she was work'd up to the Resolutions, he there makes her to take, by the Impressions his continual Solicitations had upon her.

Poor unfortunate Lady! In the one Place to be tempted to give Ear to the Incantations of this Syren, the Grand Practitioner in the Art of Dissembling, and in the next to be traduced by the Advocates of his accursed Party, for being drawn into a Snare by him! Is this the Reverence that is born by them to a Name, which they pretend to hold in everlasting Esteem as adoreably sacred? This, their Return to the Confidence she, when living, entrusted them with, in suffering her self to be torn from her Old Friends and Allies with whom her Majesty was join'd in indissoluble Bonds of Confederacy? This their Gratitude for the Honours, the Preferments, and Gifts which she daily

loaded

loaded them with? Upon all other Occaſions the Old Maxim of State, *The King can do no Wrong*, was brought in by the Party, to abſolve the Crown from any Miſmanagements, and lay the whole Blame upon the Miniſtry; but in this Caſe, the Tables are turn'd, and they depart from their own Meaſures, and lay the ill Conduct of the Servants, wholly and ſolely, upon the Miſtreſs: Nay more, they go much further Lengths, and make the Queen her ſelf to acknowledge the Guilt of it, as may be ſeen Page 27, where her Majeſty declares, *the Firſt Motions and Deſires of the preſent Meaſures for Peace were her own, and ſhe would upon all Occaſions acknowledge it to be; and that no one had ever adviſed her to it, and ſhe was reſolved whether they would Act or no, ſhe would do all that in her lay to make an end of the War. That it could not be ſaid of any one of them, that they had adviſed her to it; for they all knew ſhe obliged them to whatever was done, and would take it all upon Her ſelf.* But where are his Vouchers for the Truth of this? To affirm, it was ſaid when ſome Perſons of Eminence were in the Preſence, for in all Probability few or none but of that Quality are in it, and

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alledge *ſcarce any one that had the Honour to be of her Houſhold, but had frequently heard it*, is to no purpoſe: ſince, in Inſtances of this Nature where Royalty it ſelf is Reproach'd and Calumniated, and the Aſhes of a deceas'd Sovereign are diſturbed by the vileſt Slanders, it very much behov'd him to have brought ſome Names on the Stage beſides that of her Majeſty, of whoſe Temperament of *Mind* he ſeems to have very little Knowledge by making Her deſcend to ſome Weakneſſes, as Womaniſh Tears, *&c.* when I appeal to all that had the Happineſs to be near this moſt Excellent Lady (ſome Family Concerns excepted as the Deaths of near Relations, *&c.*) whether ever any one of them once ſaw her in ſo degenerate a Condition as he places her. On the contrary, her Engagements to her Allies, her Aſſurances to her Parliaments, which I thought to have inſerted from her Speeches and Anſwers to Addreſſes at the cloſe of this, her Reſentment of the French Kings Practices againſt her in attempting to fix the Pretender on her Throne by the Scotch Invaſion; and many other motives wrought her up to quite different Sentiments; and rais'd her Indignation

to ſuch a Degree, that to uſe a certain Great Lady's far more to be credited than his *Great Man's*, Expreſſions, *would never have been laid, but by the Downfall of that Monarch, had ſhe not given Ear to ſome Sycophants about her Royal Perſon, who impos'd the greateſt Falſities upon her, and inſtil'd Fears and Jealouſies of Deſigns that had no other Exiſtence than in their own Fruitful Brains, that were ſtill Hatching Chimæras.*

I need not tell who this Lady is, the Writer of the *Memoirs* has pointed her out too plain, for her *imprudent Conduct, exceſs of Rudeneſs, inſupportable Language to her Majeſty*, &c. not to be throughly known at firſt View: Tho', if I ſhould acquaint the Reader that her G--ce is altogether unblameable on any one of the foregoing Accounts I ſhould do her but Juſtice: She had indeed departed in ſome meaſure from the Caution ſhe was wont to take in Things of that Nature, by introducing a certain decay'd Gentlewoman then, now a Lady, into the Queens Service, but ſtands excuſed for, it by the Exerciſe of a Vertue, which (howſoever injur'd by groundleſs Reports) ſhe was ever celebrated for: Since the Gentlewoman ſo be-

befriended inſtead of Manifeſting her Gratitude to her Benefactreſs, requited her with all the Unkind Offices that could be done, and made it her Buſineſs with Obloquies and falſe Accuſations to render her ſuſpected in the Eyes of her Miſtreſs. What Effect the repeated whiſpers of this Female Tale Bearer had a few Months diſcover'd: For her late Majeſty did not only heap Favours upon Favours on her new Confident, but almoſt entirely gave her ſelf up to her Direction, ſo that the D——ſs could not but take Umbrage at the Change of the Queen's Countenance towards Her. She was conſcious to Her ſelf that from her Firſt Entrance into her Majeſty's Service, (and ſhe had ſerved her from her Infancy) She had ſo demean'd her ſelf in every Occurrence of Life that nothing of Remiſneſs in Duty could be laid to her Charge; and as She had been almoſt never Abſent from her Royal Perſon, ſo ſhe had been always a Partaker with Her both in Joy and Grief. When her Majeſty was in Danger from Popiſh Councils, ſhe withdrew with her to *Nottingham*, as her Noble Conſort did with the Prince of *Denmark* to *Exeter*.

eter. When a Miſunderſtanding happen'd to ariſe between the ſame Princeſs and her Siſter Queen *Mary*, and the Firſt had her Guards taken from her and was obliged to live privately in *Berkley* Houſe, She with her Husband likewiſe, who upon a mere Caprice was Ejected from all his Employments at Court, took Part in her Misfortunes and was inſeparable from her. In a word whatſoever her Majeſty had Underwent, had been more than ſhared by this Illuſtrious Lady, who for all her faithful Adherence to her Royal Miſtreſs, all the Reproaches ſhe was continually laden with, on Account of her Unſhaken Fidelity, found her Services at laſt Rewarded with Contempt, and her ſelf ſupplanted in her Majeſty's Good Graces by a Creature of her own Power, an Upſtart of Yeſterday, that ow'd her Misfortunes only to her Parents, and all the Affluence of Life ſhe then enjoy'd, wholly to her Graces Compaſſion. Theſe were Reflections that could not but be attended with the moſt ſenſible Pain, therefore if ſhe did remonſtrate to her Majeſty on Account of the Indifference that was ſhewn Her, if ſhe did expreſs ſome Warmth

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at the Recital of her Own and her Immortal Husbands conſtant good Services; if ſhe thought her ſelf injured in having a Woman of low Birth and mean Alliances made preferable to the Wife of a Man whoſe Merit had been recognized by all the Princes in the Univerſe, and whoſe Fame had extended itſelf thro' the Compaſs of the whole Globe; If ſhe did ſet a Value upon the Dukes Actions, equal to the Importance of them, and reminded the Queen of what She and her Parliaments had frequently acknowledg'd by Grants of Titles and other Honourable Rewards, where was the *imprudent Conduct*, *Exceſs of Rudeneſs*, *or inſupportable* Languages, or rather in what Circumſtance was ſhe not to be juſtified? She ſaw her ſelf ſlighted, and neglected, the Councils of her Illuſtrious Conſort and his Wiſe Aſſociates at the Helm of Government that had ever been ſucceſsful in the moſt happy Events, of little or no Eſteem with the Sovereign; while by the means of the She Favourite, other were embraced and put in Practice; ſhe therefore ſtands excuſeable before God and Man, for endeavouring to reſcue her Majeſty out of the ill Hands, ſhe was

going to place her ſelf in, and altho' ſhe ſhould have broken thro' ſome of the Rules of Decency (which ſhe never could do) is to be juſtified in ſome little Aſperity of Expreſſion; ſince to be thrown down from ſuch a Height in the Queen's Favour which ſhe had attain'd to, and by ſo deſpicable a Rival, muſt needs be intolerable.

Not that her G——ce did any Thing like it, but gave up the Enſigns of her Office by the Hands of her Heroick Conſort, after ſo dutiful a manner as ſhew'd, her Unwillingneſs to be an Eye ſore to her Majeſty who had conceiv'd an Averſion to her thro' ill Impreſſions, or to give leaſt Occaſion of Offence, by ſurrendring the Golden Key in Perſon. How the Dutcheſs behav'd in her Retirement from Court, it is ſo very freſh in Memory, that Repetitions are needleſs. Let it therefore ſuffice, that if ſhe oppos'd the Meaſures of the new Miniſtry that came in by her Diſgrace, in the Choice of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons *&c.* She did nothing but what Juſtice and Prudence, adviſ'd her to, in her Endeavours to make us reap the Fruits of all the Dukes Glorious Conqueſts by ſending up ſuch

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Repreſentatives as ſhould be for concluding the War, by a Safe, Honourable, and laſting Peace, inſtead of a Scandalous and Diſadvantagious One.

Nor was her Grace more culpable during her Exile at *Antwerp*, in which City ſhe and the Duke were forced to ſeek a Retreat from the Malice of their Enemies, than at St. *Albans*; for as the latter conciliated the Affections and Reverence of all Ranks and Orders of Men by his affable and modeſt deportment, ſo the firſt, howſoever miſrepreſented among us, Won the Hearts of the Rich and Poor by Her Acts of Hoſpitality and Mercy ſeeking all Occaſions of going up and down the Town, to make Enquiry for Objects of Charity, and when found, ſupplying their Neceſſities or other Ailments in ſuch a manner, with proper Sums and Medicaments from her own Hands, as made her not inferior to her Husband in having the Good Word and Eſteem of all the Inhabitants; of which the Writer of theſe Papers is ſo well ſatisfied as to be an Eye Witneſs. For when their Graces were upon their Departure for *England*, ſuch an Unuſual Sorrow, ſpread it ſelf through the whole City, as if it was about

bout to loſe its common Parent, and the Poor, the Lame and the Blind follow'd the *Dutcheſs* in ſuch Numbers with their Tears and Prayers for her Health, that the Marquiſs of *Terracena* the Governor made them this Compliment at their ſetting out for *Oſtend* to go on Board the Packet Boat; by telling them that, *if they were received at* London *with the ſame Joy, as they had been taken Leave of with Greif at* Antwerp, *the Miniſtry there would have juſt Cauſe of taking Umbrage at their Popularity.*

To return to the Pamphlet before us, after loading the Memory of the Queen which the Party profeſſes ſuch a Regard and Veneration forwith ſetting on Foot and carrying on the Negotiations of Peace out of her own mere Motion, without any previous Advice of Council, it tells us in the Firſt Place, that it was no *Separate Peace*, Secondly it ſays, that becauſe every Step that was taken in it was approved by Parliament, therefore thoſe that Tranſacted it, cannot *be called to Account* for ſo doing: Theſe are the Two Chief Articles, after what has been Urged before, which the whole Streſs of the Argument lies upon. I ſhall therefore con-

conſider them, after I have obſerved to the Reader, that the coming over of *Monſieur Meſnager* and the Abbot *Gauttier* from *France*, will appear in due Time, and before proper Judges, to be owing to ſolicitations on that ſide of the Water on the Part of Us, not any previous Motion of their's; and that the Miniſtry then in being finding themſelves inſecure without making good their Promiſes, to the Country whom they had decoyed with Eaſing of the Land Tax, which could not be done without a Peace, were oblig'd to ſtrike up one upon any Terms tho' never ſo diſadvantagious. Wherefore without any Eye to our Conqueſts abroad, or the Happy Situation of our Affairs at Home, then left in a flouriſhing Condition by the depoſed Miniſtry; without any Reproſpect to the Benefit of Trade or the Support of Publick Credit; Without the leaſt Regard to National Faith and Obſervation of moſt ſolemn Treaties, they gave up all we had been contending for, ſo many years, and with ſuch a vaſt Effuſion of Bloud and Treaſure into the Hands of the Common Enemy, after having firſt ſeparated our Troops from the Army

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of our Victorious Allies, and caus'd one Part of them to the Eternal Diſhonour of the Britiſh Name, to fall a ſacrifice to Numbers that over power'd them.

From hence it is, that we may, juſtly date a Period put to the Reign of our late Gracious Queen, till then the Glory of all Crown'd Heads, and till then, as immoveable in her Aſſurances to her Confederates, as ſhe was invincible. From hence the Goverment off theſe Realms ceas'd to be under her wonted Influence, and devolved upon a ſet of Men who conſulted the Intereſts of their Reſpective Families without any Manner of Regard to Publick Faith, or National Advantages. From hence, in Fine, we became a By Word to our Neighbours, and a Reproach to Strangers that were a far off; in ſomuch, that even now, when the Inſtruments of thoſe Violations of the Strickteſt Alliances are laid aſide, we have experienced by a late Inſtance at a Certain Court, that our *Bona fides* is very much ſuſpected, nor is it, without Reaſon, that we doubt, whether it will in ſome time recover its wonted Credit.

For

For, as it was ſtipulated in one of the Articles of the Grand Alliance, that no one Potentate concern'd in it, ſhould enter into a Treaty, much leſs conclude one, with the Common Enemy, without the Participation and Conſent of all the Reſt, ſo the Breach of that Stipulation is of ſo deep a Dye, as that it will not eaſily be wiped out, notwithſtanding we have a Prince at this Juncture upon the Throne, who, if any one can, will by his ſtrict Obſervance of Treaties and his Reſolution to abide by his Promiſes, reinſtate us in our Old flouriſhing Condition.

Now that the *Peace* theſe Men have made, and not the Queen, for in their own Words, *She could not Err*, is *ſeparate*, it does not only appear from the *Conſequences* of it; but the very *Cauſes*: The Methods of Tranſacting it being as much Underboard and Clandeſtine, as the means of ſetting it firſt on Foot were ſecret. The Queen had given her Word to her Allies, and had promis'd her Parliament that ſhe would make no Peace with *France* and *Spain*, till Juſt ſatisfaction ſhould be given to all her Allies, which was as much as to ſay, till All *Spain* and the *Weſt In-*

dies were recover'd from the Houſe of *Bourbon* and given to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But how the Miniſtry made her keep it, may be ſeen from the Conditions of the Treaty at *Utrecht*, wherein no One of the Confederate Princes or States, except the King of *Sicily* has been had in any Conſideration. 'Tis true indeed we have gotten Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca*, which will never make amends for the Loſs of our Trade, and the ſurrender of *Cape Briton* to the *French*, by which they will be at Liberty to intercept all our Ships going to the *Weſt-Indies*. The *Dutch* had alſo a Barrier agreed on for them; as alſo the Garriſoning of ſeveral ſtrong Holds in the *Netherlands*, but the Differences that have riſen about that Barrier ſince the Concluſion of that Peace, from them and the Emperor, and ſtill continue undecided, ſufficiently Evidence the Uncertainty they are under of having what was ſtipulated for them, confirmed to them. Beſides 'tis notoriouſly known the *States General* would not have ſigned the Peace, had not we as it were forced them into it; ſo that in

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one Senſe it may be ſaid it was ſeparate from them.

That it was actually ſo, and *ſeparate* to all Intents and Purpoſes, from the Emperor, the Princes of the Empire, and the King of *Portugal*, is as *Manifeſt* as Noon-Day. Nor is it poſſible for thoſe that negotiated it to evade the Guilt of it, from the Notoriety of the Continuance of the War for a whole Compaign afterwards between *France* and the *Emperor*, on the *Rhine*, and between *Spain* and *Portugal*, which is only Patch'd up, and kept from breaking out into open Hoſtilities by a Ceſſation of Arms juſt ready to be determin'd. But what adds to the Heinouſneſs of their Crimes, that adviſ'd and carryed on the ſeparate Peace above mention'd, is that it was followed by thoſe of *Raſtad* and *Baden*, wherein, out of Reſentment for the Hardſhips we put upon them by our falling off from them; The Emperor and Empire ſuffer'd the 4*th* Article of the Treary of *Reſwyck*, forg'd in by the Emiſſaries of the Pope, and thereby have weaken'd the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Germany* to ſuch a Degree, as to make it very much apprehended, that the Reformed

Churches

Churches there are in very great Danger.

Nor can the *Votes* of Parliament whoſe very Acts themſelves, if *Iniquity is* thereby *Eſtabliſh'd by a Law*, are repealable, give a *Sanction* to the Reſult of the Conſultations of the late Miniſtry, who are moſt certainly *accountable* to ſucceeding Parliaments, tho' by the means of their Authority and Prevalence over Two that are paſs'd, they may ſeem to Evade the Reach of Enquiry. 'Tis Viſible the Perſons now at Helm think otherwiſe, and the late ſeizure of the Earl of *Strafford's* Papers implies that Cognizance will be taken of Delinquents, that their Proceedings may be laid before both Houſes at the Enſuing Seſſion: For notwithſtanding the Majority of the laſt Parliament went Hand in Hand with thoſe in the Adminiſtration, and out of Reſpect to the Queen under the Umbrage of whoſe Authority, the Treaty, which we may well call Separate, was Negotiated and Concluded, Reſolved that the *Peace was Safe, and Honourable*; theſe Reſolutions not having the Force of an Act, 'tis not to be queſtion'd but when thoſe Creatures of their Power

ſhall

ſhall be out Number'd, the Houſe of Commons that is now in Election, will ſo exert themſelves in the Diſplay of their Duty to their King and Country, that ſuch as either adviſed her late Majeſty, to write to King *James* his Queen at St *Germains*, or promoted a League between the *Emperor*, *France*, *Spain* and the King of *Sicily* againſt the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hannover*, may meet with their juſt Reward: As may thoſe alſo, who by taking Bribes at Home or Abroad, have made us in no Regard with our Friends, and no Eſteem with Our Enemies; and by Striking up a *Separate Peace* in Violation of the moſt Sacred Alliances have diſcouraged the Princes and States ſo deſerted, to have any more Confidence in our Promiſes. By theſe means it may be poſſible, and by no other, that our neglected Commerce may be retreived, that the Wounds which the late Peace has given the Nation may be healed up, that Plenty may ſucceed Miſery and Want, and an Empty Exchequer be repaired, and atton'd, for by a full one. So ſhall the Juſtice of the Nation be acquitted and abſolved, and the Memory of the late Queen, that

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muſt otherwiſe have *no Memorial, but die as if ſhe had never been, and periſh as if She had never been born*, Survive, in the Puniſhment of ſuch as would charge that *Princeſſe* with their infamous Actions, with a greatful Odour to ſucceeding Generations; Which the Duty and Gratitude that is owing to her Royal and truly Venerable Remains, oblige every one that had the Honour of being her Subject to ſee accompliſh'd.

Speeches pretended to be made by the late Queen.

HER Majeſty, at Her coming from the Council, ſaid to ſome near Her, *That She was afraid She ſhould never have any Peace while She was Queen: Good God*, ſaid the Queen, in the Hearring of ſome, who yet remember the Words, and the Tears, which fell from her Eyes, *Shall I never ſee an End of Blood! I am not able to bear it. I have never had a Moment in my Reign, but what has been taken up in War, and in the Deſtruction of Mankind. They tell me of Victory, and glorious Campaigns, but every Victory cuts off thouſands of Lives, and all my Re-*

Rejoycings is with the Deſtruction of my People. O! Theſe are ſad Victories, they make my Heart bleed to hear them!

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to the Great Man that ſaid.

LOrd! What ſhall I do to put an End to this Sea of Blood? This Great Man, for ſuch he was, in a few Words anſwer'd, *Why*, Madam, *Are you not Queen? Alas, That's nothing, I am but a Woman*, and, *they tell me it is but a Womaniſh Tenderneſs: that it is the Vapours, and I know not what; and that I am ruin'd if I do not carry on the War. I can make no Impreſſion on them; but I am certain it will break my Heart, and then they may carry it on how they pleaſe. Now, The Confederates are to be adviſ'd with before we can enter upon any Meaſures*, adding, *That She foreſaw they would all oppoſe it, and ſome of them have very good Reaſon, who get all that's Won, and pay nothing that's Loſt, and will never end the War, if they can have it carry'd on for them at our Expence. Well, now I ſee a very good Reaſon why our Allies are ſo forward to carry on the War, I may be long enough e'er I get a Peace, if I carry on the War for them:*

them: I am reſolv'd to take other Meaſures. Is it my proper Buſineſs? Have I a legal Power to make Peace? If I have, then it is upon me if the War goes on, which is a Burthen I cannot bear, and am reſolv'd to eaſe my Mind of; If it is not my Prerogative, and my immediate Work; If the Law has put the Power into your Hands, or the Parliament's Hands, or the General's Hands, then go on with it, and theſe who have that Power muſt do what they pleaſe; but if the Power to make Peace be mine, and the Right lies in me, then I muſt anſwer for it, if I carry on the War any longer, for my Conſcience tells me, I muſt put an End to it by a Peace, if I can.

—— credat Judæus Appella
Non Ego ——

FINIS.

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